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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1839.

FARMERS' GARDENS.

There is a feeling unfortunately too prevalent among farmers that all the time and labor expended on a garden is thrown away; hence it is either wholly neglected, or left to the care of children, who usually in such cases do about as much mischief as they undertake of good. Now such an opinion and such a practice, is most detrimental to the interests of the farmer, and should be corrected at once. Every farmer who has a good garden is aware there is no part of his farm that yields so large a profit as that; and he also fully understands there is none that contributes more to the comfort and health of the family. There are many who seem to think the demand upon them for a garden is fully satisfied, if in the spring they plough up a dozen square rods, and plant the land with corn, potatoes, a few hills of cucumbers, and peradventure a squash or a melon may find a place in some nook or corner; beyond these they do not venture.

When we speak of a good farmer's garden, we do not mean one in which labor is expended for show, but for profit; to produce articles for use and sustenance. A well planned garden, aside from what may be called the kitchen garden, devoted to shrubs, trees, and flowers, is always delightful; and the wife and daughters of every farmer might find time to cultivate a few flowers if nothing more, and there are few things that speak so much for the taste and mental refinement of the owner as these, but such is not the garden we are to expect or perhaps desire for the common tiller of the soil. Utility is here the grand object, and this should be kept steadily in view, matters of taste and ornament being made subsidiary as far as is consistent with weightier claims.

The garden should always be selected with particular reference to its exposure, and the qualities of the soil. If both these are good there will be little trouble in having a good garden; if otherwise, the difficulties must be overcome by increased attention and perseverance. The soil should be deep and friable to at least the depth of eighteen or twenty inches, and be brought by repeated manurings and ploughings to a similar richness throughout. A rich surface, with a cold compact subsoil, is unsuitable for most garden plants, and to some it would be fatal. Nearly all our cultivated garden plants require to be brought forward as expeditiously as may be, our short summers barely affording time for maturity even with all the aids they can receive from rich soils and early planting. The size of the garden must of course be governed by the quantity of supplies that are expected from it. It should contain room enough to give space for all the articles essential to the comfort of a farmer's family, as the garden is always the most convenient, and in many instances the only spot, in which they can be grown.

In making selections of seeds for a garden, great care should be taken to secure such varieties as will keep the article in season the longest, or produce it as early and as late as possible. On this is in a great measure depending the profit of the garden. In some garden plants there is no such distinction, but where it exists it should always receive attention. We do not pretend to dictate what articles shall be grown in the farmer's garden, the state of the ground, and the taste of the individual must be consulted. The following list will, however, present many articles essential to the farmer's garden. Corn, the common early and the sweet corn; potatoes, principally the early varieties as those in field culture will furnish a later supply; carrots; beets; turneps, though these are in a garden apt to be infested by worms; onions; cucumbers, both early and for pickling; beans of several varieties, of which some of the early bush beans, and the pole beans called the white case knife, and the large speckled cranberry, are perhaps the best; melons, such as the muskmelon, citron and watermelon; squashes, and these should be cultivated, the summer, acorn, and Valparaiso; cabbages, of several kinds, but the earliest that can be obtained; asparagus; the tomato, oyster, and pie plant; a strawberry bed; the common and cayenne peppers, &c. A farmer has a taste, and is fully entitled to grant it any reasonable gratification; and the fruits which usually go to the formation of sauces and are commonly grown in the gardens, as currants, gooseberry, quinces, &c., should not be overlooked by him in planning his garden. It must be admitted, however, that these are not of equal consequence to some things previously enumerated, and may therefore be omitted with less injury.

PRICE OF DURHAM CATTLE.

Many consider it a sufficient proof of false estimate of the value of Durham cattle, that the price is ten times greater than the animals would bring as beef in market, or than their proceeds would amount to in the dairy.

In deciding this point, it must be remembered that their value does not depend on their qualities for immediate use, but on their means of increasing the breed. Two things should therefore be considered in determining their price. 1. Their poducts for beef and the dairy; 2. The time required for them to increase so as to afford a general supply for the country.

1. To determine their value for *immediate* use, it is requisite that we know how much the proceeds exceed the cost and keeping. One cow may produce but one half more milk than another, and yet be ten times more profitable. If, for instance, the cost of keeping be fifteen dollars a year in both instances, and the produce of one be sixteen, and of the other twenty-four dollars, the clear profit of one is one dollar, and of the other, nine dollars. This shows the great importance of those animals which will produce the largest quantities of milk and butter. When it is considered that Durham cattle, for beef and the dairy taken together, are much superior to any other breed, their value for real use may in some degree be appreciated.

2. Suppose that their ultimate price will fall to only twice the present value of our common cattle, and that half a century will be required for them to increase sufficiently to supply the whole country, a little calculation will show the safety of paying ten times that amount for them *now*, for the purpose of increasing their number. For when we remember the enormous increase from a single cow in that period of time, it will be evident that the present price of such an animal, though it be a thousand dollars, will bear an exceedingly small ratio to the ultimate value of her progeny.

This subject may perhaps be rendered clearer, by supposing an analogous case. Suppose that a variety of wheat may be obtained which will produce, with the same culture, five bushels more to the acre than our common wheat. Of course the farmer who sows a hundred acres, would gain by the use of such seed, from five hundred to a thousand dollars annually at the present price. In buying the seed, therefore, (two hundred bushels or less,) he could well afford to pay more than twice the common price of wheat. Consequently, in buying wheat for the exclusive purpose of growing for seed, he could pay twenty times the common price. Reasoning in this way, it will be seen that a single pint, for increasing as seed, would at first be cheap at a thousand dollars; and until the country were generally supplied, the price might safely be put at many times its ultimate value.

Analogous reasoning will show that the price of Durham cattle is not fictitious, but depends on their real value.

J. J. T.

MORUS MULTICAULIS---REMARK.

It is well known that the *Morus multicaulis*, as commonly cultivated, is too tender to endure our winters without some protection. The influence of soil and situation, however, although frequently acknowledged, appears not to be fully known. It must be recollected, that cultivators wish to make the most of their stock, and therefore trees are commonly raised on the most fertile soil; hence, their growth is succulent, and continues so late, that the wood does not harden before the arrival of winter. Hence, they are generally considered to be much more tender than is really the case. One or two facts may tend to prove this position. Two years since, the writer placed a number of cuttings of the morus multicaulis, in an unusually fertile soil, in which sand predominated; nearly all grew, some to a height of several feet, but so succulent was the growth that a severe autumnal frost destroyed most of the branches. A part were left out through winter, nearly half of which were destroyed, root and branch.* The effect of soil was here strikingly observable. The difference in its fertility was just perceptible in the spot on which they stood. The trees on the most fertile part were wholly destroyed, while those on that which was least so, not only survived, but a part of the stem and branches remained uninjured. In another instance, a tree which grew in rather a fertile soil, and in a warm situation under the south side of a board fence, lost nearly all its branches by the effects of the winter; while several others, standing in open ground, and on a soil a very little less fertile, remained uninjured, in some instances even to the extremities of the smaller branches.

J. J. T.

TARRING SEED CORN.—In answer to the inquiries of B. L. N., respecting the application of tar to seed corn, we would observe that we have tried the experiment, but cannot say that we have found advantage equal to the trouble. The method that we have found most beneficial, is as follows: first, soak the corn until swelled to full size, then spread it in the sun, or a warm place, until the outside becomes dry, after which a sufficient quantity of tar made something more than blood warm, to cover all the grain, is poured over it, and when by stirring it has covered all the seed, it is placed in a vessel having holes in the bottom, to drain off any superfluous quantity. When sufficiently drained it should be rolled in plaster or ashes as long as any will adhere to it, and then planted. There are two reasons for rolling the corn in plaster, first, the plaster prevents the tar from adhering to the hands, and secondly, it serves as a manure for the young plant. If the tar is applied without soaking the corn it will not come up so soon by three or four days.

If your cow is troubled with the garget, give her a table spoonful of powdered salt petre, in a potatoe, and if the disease is not too far advanced, it will effect a speedy cure. We have tried the above remedy, and know it to be good.—*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

* The roots were not actually *killed* by the frost, but the stems were destroyed below the lowest buds, so that, though the roots continued sound the following summer, they had no power to send forth shoots.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL.

(Fig. 20.)

The above is a portrait of the Improved Short Horn Bull, *Sir Walter*, owned by Wm. M'Knight, Esq. of this city, and kept on his farm in Parma in this county, by L. W. Metcalf. He was imported by Adam Ferguson, Esq. of Nelson, U. C. in 1836, from the herd of Mr. Chrisp, a celebrated breeder of Improved Short Horns in England. Sir Walter is now five years old, and weighs about 2,200 lbs. There is no better evidence of the increased attention to agriculture, than is exhibited in the gratifying fact that the number of high bred animals like the above, is rapidly increasing in all parts of our country. Every such acquisition should be hailed with pleasure by our farmers, who we trust, will not be slow to avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded to enable them to improve their stock.

FLORIDA.

[concluded from page 107]

We may be permitted one remark here, on the subject of the war in Florida, which has been pronounced alike 'unparalleled and disgraceful?' One of the best expositions of the causes of the war, and the difficulties that have prevented its termination, that we have seen, has been given by a gentleman * who was in that country at the time of its commencement, and whose means of information were of the most ample kind. From the paper to which we have alluded, and which was extensively copied into the public journals of 1837, we make the following extract:

"That there may be 'disgraceful' features in this contest will not be denied; but that the war is 'unparalleled,' is not correct. The Floridian difficulties have a striking parallel thus far in the history of one of the West India Islands. It is to be hoped the parallel may not be much longer continued; though in the embittered feelings occasioned by this provoking strife, a plan has been mentioned by the inhabitants, of bringing to Florida from Cuba such fell auxiliaries as the *British were compelled to employ in closing their hundred years war with the Maroons of Jamaica.* Of these events, the following notice may be found in the history of the West Indies. 'The most important event in the recent history of Jamaica is the final overthrow and exile of that formidable band of fugitive negroes, who, under the name of Maroons, had formed an independent and hostile community in this island for the greater part of a century. On the conquest of the island from the Spanish in 1665, about 1500 Africans fled to the mountains, beyond the reach of the invaders, and maintained themselves in these fastnesses, in spite of all their efforts. Their numbers were continually increased by the accession of deserting slaves, and a harassing conflict was kept up with the whites, in which the latter were the principal sufferers. In 1738, an accommodation was effected, and a species of independence granted to these hardy out laws; but at length in 1795, hostilities again broke out. The activity and skill of the Maroons rendered them an over-match for the great force brought against them. In this state of things, the British resorted to the use of blood hounds from Cuba; and under the direction of experienced huntsmen, were let loose upon the mountaineers to seize and tear the unhappy fugitives. Thus hunted down like wild beasts, and hemmed in by a force too powerful to overcome, the Maroons had no alternative but submission. The expulsion of this brave and unhappy race was determined upon, and finally carried into effect. About 600 of them were transported to the bleak and cold shores of Nova Scotia where they soon perished miserably."

Florida has assumed a new value, since the researches and experiments of Dr. Perrine and Mr. Howe have proved the adaptation of the country to the production of a variety of tropical plants of the greatest value in the arts and in commerce. The barren sandy plains, and the extensive marshes of Central and Equatorial America, and the islands of the Indian seas have plants peculiar to them, and which have been transplanted, many of them at least, into Florida, by the exertions of these individuals. The able report of the committee on agriculture on the petitions and representations of Dr. Perrine, embraces a vast amount of useful matter on the nature of the plants alluded to; the climate of Florida, from tables kept by Mr. Howe; and is accompanied with engravings representing some 20 or 30 of the plants and trees which have been proved adapted to the region, and are of the greatest value. Of these are the *Phormium tenax*, or flax lily of New Zealand, which has been introduced into France, and is now becoming an article of extensive utility and trade, furnishing the beautiful fibre from which the Zealand cloth and lines are made; the *Agave sisalana*, the leaf of which produces the celebrated Sisal hemp; the *Musa abaca*, or wild Banana plant of the Phillippine Islands, from which is produced the fibre known in commerce as Manilla hemp; together with other species of the Agaves, palm, and foliaceous as well as nutritive plants. The sugar palm of Hindostan, is admirably adapted to large tracts in Florida, and for sugar is considered so much superior to the cane, that in the native country of that plant, it has been nearly superseded by the palm. It is the opinion of Dr. Perrine, and it is founded on extensive observations made for years while Consul at Guatemala, that as an article of commerce, the Sisal or Manilla hemp, or the New Zealand flax, from their adaptation to cultivation on an extensive scale, would prove a superior staple to cotton, over the whole states bordering on the Gulf.

Indian Key, the residence of Charles Howe, Esq. has been selected by Dr. Perrine as the nucleus of the establishment for the acclimazation of tropical plants; and a company under the superintendence of these two gentlemen has been formed for the management of the concern. Once collected at this place, their removal to the main land will be easily effected, when the state of things shall justify such a measure. Indian Key is some sixty miles from Key West; and is the great resort of the wreckers that unfortunately find so much occupation in the vicinity of Florida and the neighboring Bahamas. "In its whole extent it contains only about 12 acres. It is one of the two resorts of the hardy coasters engaged in the 'wrecking service' (Key West being the other.) Here as every where, that is, where enterprise spreads a sail to the winds, the Yankees are among the foremost in braving the dangers of the tempest and the wave. The trim-built schooners of Stonington, and other places 'down east,' here exemplify in their hardy crews the prominent traits of New England character, in the fearlessness and activity with which they gain an honorable livelihood by succoring vessels in distress upon this dangerous coast. Capt. Thompson from New York (1835) is largely engaged in Indian Key in connection with these wrecking vessels. He is a man of taste as well as enterprise; and his garden on which he has expended many thousand dollars, presents many objects of pleasure and interest to northern men, in the various productions of the tropical regions, being here in full bloom or maturity. The foundation of the Key is coral rock, and much of the earth in Mr. Thompson's garden was imported from the main land to cover it." At the present moment there appears to be nothing to prevent the full realization of Dr. Perrine and his worthy associates' expectations in their undertaking, but the protracted and seemingly interminable Seminole war. The project in which they are engaged is most laudable, and we are glad to perceive that a law of the United States, by giving a township of land to the association, has manifested a proper interest in the enterprise in behalf of the national councils. We most cordially wish them every success; though we are confident the full accomplishment of the undertaking will require much care, patience and time.

After all we have serious doubts whether Florida, the main land in particular, is likely to prove the paradise of northern men. Notwithstanding its beautiful climate and its great capabilities (which the discoveries made by the marches of the troops into the interior prove has been greatly underrated) it is, in common with other tropical climes, liable to extensive drawbacks on the comfort and safety of the inhabitants, to which those of northern or temperate latitudes are not subjected. No one can read the statements of Bartram, Audubon, or Waterton, without feeling that an occasional chill at the north, or even a genuine north-easter of fourteen days duration, would be more tolerable than the unceasing hum of the myriads of noxious animals and insects that moisture and warmth, and a tropical vegetation, seem capable of engendering.

Only think of going to bathe in the coffee-colored rivers of Florida, and meeting at the water's edge an alligator a rod long, with jaws that convince you your whole corporation would not give half a meal, and making your escape with all decent expedition, perhaps in a state of nudity;—imagine writing a letter or an essay with some fifty musquitoes rather less than humming birds, making countless passes at your nose, and throwing you into a fever with vain attempts at parrying them:—the evening is sultry, and fearful that your servant may in the morning find nothing more than a grease spot to tell of your former existence, to woo the coy air, you kick off your slippers and throw open your shirt collar—slap! what is that? nothing more than a cockroach as big as your thumb, that has insinuated itself beneath your inner garment, and seems by his rapid travelling in haste to meet his fellow, which you at that moment feel racing up your bare leg. You wish for wild fowl or venison, and after an hours ramble in the woods, come home, not with a flea in your ear, but with a pint of the *Pulex penetrans* boring into different parts of your body, and no way to escape from them but by submitting your denuded self to a fumigation with tobacco, ensconsed perhaps at the time, for want of a better apparatus, in Miss Phillis' petticoat. Only think of drinking with a strainer over your mouth!—and such a compound as a man would swallow, who should undertake to eat his soup without a servant to drive off intruders, was never yet seen at the north. The heat in the house is not to be endured, and you determine to bivouac under the orange trees in the yard. You wake in the morning with two scorpions under your head and perchance one or two in your bosom. Cured of your out-

* H. O'Reilly, Esq.

door propensities, you deem yourself safe in your hut, but the *fra diavolus* climbing the walls or rafters, roll into a ball, and dropping upon you, buries its porcupine-like spines in your flesh, and a pretty bill of some dozen doubloons goes to your surgeon for the use of his knife in their extraction. Wo be to the unprotected man, who in the tropical regions is so fool-daring as to sleep with his mouth open. Great indeed is the chance that he will find his facial opening colonized by the *Musca vomitoria*, if by no worse occupant. At the north we have the *Estrus bovis*, that deposites its eggs beneath the hides of cattle; the *Estrus ovis* that haunts the nostrils of sheep; the *Estrus equi*, the parent of the bot; but we have no *Estrus homo* that bores the hide of the denizen of the tropics, leaving an egg that produces a huge grub, or else a long thread-like worm that requires no inconsiderable skill to disinter and drag forth to light. At the north men are not often, as was the haughty Herod, while living, eaten of worms, but the native of the tropics can promise himself no such exemption. The *Sarcophaga carnaria*, in the shape of a blue bottle fly, as large as the end of your little finger, is always on the watch, and the slightest wound, or bleeding at the nose, will invite this insect to deposite its colony of already living worms on the spot to which it is attracted by the blood; and according to Edwards no little care is necessary to preserve the sick or the dying from its premature and noisome attacks. We do not in this place mention the Black Jack (as sailors call the yellow fever) or the danger of losing ones scalp by the Seminoles, as the first is sometimel cured, and the other will in time be obviated by exterminating the cause; but the matters to which allusion has been made, are ever existing plagues, and give the unseasoued and unacclimated sufferer no faint idea of torment without end.

That the islets, and some favored positions on the shores of Florida will become favorite resorts of multitudes from the north during our severe winters, cannot be doubted; that with the removal of the Indians a new state of things will exist in the territory is also plain; but that the region will ever become a favorite *permanent* residence for people from the temperate zones, we do not believe. On the whole, and after the most attentive investigation, we are inclined to think General Jessup was not far out of the way, when he said that a very large part of the south of the peninsula was not worth the medicine that would be required by the troops necessary to expel the savages from the swamps and everglades.

SOAP MAKING.

We recently mentioned some of the necessary requisites in the manufacture of common soft soap, without an attention to which failure would be the consequence. We have since been furnished with the following particular statement of the whole process by an experienced manufacturer, who has never, in a single instance, failed in making good soap by this method.

The leach-tub should hold about four barrels. In the bottom of it put a little straw to prevent the ashes from falling through; put in a pailful of ashes and pack it down. Then put in two quarts of *quick-lime;* fill the tub with ashes, packing it closely with a pounder, and leaving the upper surface concave so as to hold two or three pails of water. Fill this cavity with hot water as fast as it soaks in the ashes, till ten or twelve pails have been poured in. Let this be done in the evening. Let it remain about 12 hours. If the ley begins to run from the leach-tub in this time, try it with an egg; if it bears the egg, it is strong enough. If it has not begun to run at the expiration of the twelve hours, add cold water until it does. If it will not bear an egg, pour the ley upon the ashes again, until it becomes sufficiently strong. If the ashes are good, this quantity will make a barrel of soap.

Put the soap-grease into a vessel over the fire, stir it frequently until it boils, then add a small quantity of ley and make it boil. Add sufficient ley at intervals, about two or three hours, to have two gallons of ley to four pounds of grease. If the ley should begin to run weak before a sufficient quantity is obtained for this purpose, do not add it until the previous contents of the kettle have boiled nearly enough, except a little should be necessary to prevent its boiling over. To ascertain whether it is boiled sufficiently, mix a small quantity of the newly made soap with an equal bulk of water, and let it cool. The appearance will at once show if the soap be good. When this is found to be the case, add as much cold water as there is ley, stir it well, and the work is finished.

If the ashes are not packed closely enough, the water passes through too rapidly and the ley is weak. If packed too closely, the water cannot get through during the twelve hours. There is however little danger of the latter.

If the ley is not strong enough, it will require sometimes a day or two of boiling before good soap can be made. This should therefore be previously well attended to.

If the ley should stand a day, it will not unite with the grease; or if it should, they will separate when they become cold. This appears to be owing to the combination of the carbonic acid of the air with the potash of the ley, rendering it less caustic. If so, the evil might at once be removed by the addition of quick-lime to the ley.

It appears that the corroding quality of soap is owing to a deficiency of grease. If this is the case, the addition of an excess of lime, in making the potash caustic, would not produce any bad effect.

Good soap is sometimes made from ashes of the maple without any lime, but beach ashes absolutely require it.

The consistency of the soap is in a great measure regulated by the addititon of water at the end of the process. If the soap is too thick and brittle, it is very liable to become wasted in using. To be in the best condition it should be quite tenacious.

To preserve the grease from becoming mouldy or spoiling, it should be kept in weak ley.

A pine tub is the best thing to keep the soap in—an old tar barrel answers admirably, although it imparts a dark color to the soap at first, but does not injure it. Oak has the texture soon destroyed by the soap and the tub bursts open.

The Right Feeling and Spirit.

One of the most promising signs of the times, so far as regards the advancement of agriculture, is found in the fact that multitudes of men high in their profession, andof the first respectability,are becoming farmers,many of them practical farmers, and bringing their acknowledged talent, skill and influence, to its improvement. Too long has the owner and the cultivator of the soil consented to rank but a little above the slave; and now, when beginning to understand and assert his rights, when prepared by the admission of the great truth that every thing (men among the rest, should be valued acaccording to its usefulness, to take the station nature so justly assigns him, he finds none to dispute his claims, but wealth, and taste, and the highest respectability, hastening to place itself under the honorable appellation of a farmer. That this is the case, is evident to every one who looks at the state of the agricultural interest now, and remembers what it was some twenty years since. Men who a few years since would have turned up their noses at the name of farmer, and spoken of them as the English moralist did of Mr. Taylor, "I do not like that man, his talk is of bullocks," now talk themselves, most fluently of Short Horns and Devon cattle; Leicester, Merino and South Down sheep; and China and Berkshire pigs; and these are the men who may be safely counted upon as the promoters, and prompt supporters of improved agriculture. There are few truths of more immediate and general application, than that to be respected by others, men must respect themselves. The men who bring probity, honor, industry and intelligence to any cause,can scarcely fail of success; and the spread of knowledge among all classes in our country, and particularly that of the science of agriculture among farmers, has a direct tendency to elevate while it instructs. Those farmers very much mistake the current of public opinion, or the estimate of any well informed man, who think that any of what are by courtesy called the professions, are more honorable than that of the cultivator of the soil; and those young men are equally wide of the mark who fancy that the counter, the desk, or the bar, afford the only places in which the mind is called into exercise, or in which distinction and usefulness are to be found. The farmer should be well informed; knowledge of right belongs to him; but the substance should never be sacrificed for the shadow, and gold compelled to give place to tinsel. A sound mind in a sound body, constitutes the great blessing of life, and these, the man who carefully studies books and nature, and exercises his physical powers in the health giving and invigorating labors of the field, has a right to expect.

FORCE OF WINDS—Salt Rain.

There are numerous instances on record in the history of storms, both in this country and in Europe, which show that the force and velocity of winds is much greater than is usually supposed. One of the most signal illustrations of this is found in the manner in which water from the ocean, during hurricanes, is driven into the country, and frequently with most injurious consequences to vegetation. In the great gale of September, 1821, the trees on our coast from New York to Boston, were seriously injured by the salt water taken up by the wind from the ocean and deposited upon them. The sides of the trees most exposed to the gale suffered most in their foliage, which in some instances appeared as if strong brine had been sprinkled over them, being. in a few hours after the gale ceased, dried, and withered as if from fire.

The storm of last January, which was so destructive on our coast, blowing as it did directly from the sea, brought with it to land large quantities of salt water, but occurring in the winter its effects on vegetation were not so perceivable; nor did it cover the windows of houses near the shore with an incrustation of salt as did the former one, since the wind was accompanied and followed by such torrents of rain as effectually to dissolve and wash away any salt that fell during the height of the gale.

Instances illustrating the force and movements of the winds, sometimes occur in the country. The day of the hurricane which passed over Allegany county, and of which a notice appeared in the last volume of the Genesee Farmer, large quantities of leaves, and even small twigs of trees, fell in the counties of Chemung and Tioga, which had been evidently carried high into the air by the whirlwind, and as that had become exhausted floated on with the upper currents, until they were suffered gradually to fall at the places noticed. The appearance of these leaves, &c., descending from the clouds or sky, was the first indication of the gale that had swept the country 50 miles to the west, as their fall was accompanied with neither wind or rain.

That such quantities of salt as the above relations prove are sometimes conveyed from the sea to the shore may have a decided effect on vegetation we can readily conceive. whether it remains undissolved on the plant, or is washed off into the soil. It has long been noticed that gypsum produces little or no beneficial effect in the vicinity of the sea; may it not be supposed that the salt thus conveyed to the land, and with which all severe storms from the sea must be more or less impregnated, renders this application useless or inoperative.

A good farmer, with whom we have talked, says that he never ploughs when his ground is wet. Such ploughings cause grounds to wash excessively; and but little advantage is derived from them in any point of view.—*Southern Cultivator.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

APRIL 1, 1839.

Mr. Tucker—We have played the fool too long; now let us think, reason and act. The fool may learn something, if he can but know he is a fool; and the thinking man may learn something from the fool. But the main difficulty is that the unthinking man is unconscious of his ignorance, and is willing to remain so. For he is least likely to take *in good temper* any advise which implies that *he knows* less than another. He won't read, takes no agricultural or other paper, wants no book learning, knows just as much as he wants to know, goes on in the old way, and eats and sleeps and works just enough to keep eating. Farmers of this class will not be apt to improve, but their children may from the example of the deserving, provident and enterprising. Teach them to think and reason, and they will act.

The present time, more than any other, should induce farmers to increased diligence and improvement. The price is high and the market active, and no danger of over doing, or the least probability but the farmer will continue to receive an ample remuneration for his capital and labor. His profit, however, will depend much on his system of husbandry. Our lands are capable of producing almost any quantity if properly cultivated. We all attempt to till too much land until we can do it better. It is not half done, nor is the product half what it might be. Our meadows produce on an average less than one and a half tons, when all our good lands should produce three tons per acre; and so with almost every other product. We have boasted long enough of our acres of this and the other; now let us prepare to say something about the the product of tons and bushels.

And now, brother farmer, after all that has been said and done for improvement in farming, how do your affairs stand this first day of April, 1839? Have you made a good account of March, and are you prepared to go to work to good purpose? Have you trimmed your orchard, and carried off the trimmings? Many let them lay as they fall—cant't do it then, will take up by and bye, which never comes—and at gathering time, the good man finds the weeds and grass, with their help, have hedged in his apple trees. See him fret and rage and wonder how he could be such a fool; and let him remember if he cannot get time and does not remove them then, he surely will not after the busy season commences.

Is the wood for the year all cut and split and piled in the wood house, with a due portion of oven wood, and handy to the good wife and daughters, that she may not call you from the field to get oven wood? See to it, or you may be brought up all standing to hear a lecture on the sin of omission.

It is very difficult to hire good help. Have you got of the right kind? Did he work through the winter as well as the summer, and lay up his wages, and not play the gentleman and spend his summer's earnings? Is he true and efficient and always ready? Does he handle his knife and fork and eat like a business man? If so, the chance is good. Give him your confidence and get his; do your duty, and require the same of him; your eye after all must be about him, and the better way is to be with *him*, the first in and the last out of the field. My hired man, as well as the ox and horse, must be good at eating or I will not depend on either for work. The dainty fingered sort will never come up to the yoke.

Are all your utensils and tools in order? Have you a place for every thing, and every thing in its place—teams, oxen and horses, ample and in good condition, so you will not spend the whole day to do half a days work? Have you put your fences in good order, and more especially between yourself and neighbor, and have you some spare bar posts ready as need may require? Is your garden in a state of readiness to receive the seed as far as the season will admit? Very well.

Then see to your meadows. Let no stock graze them this spring; roll down at once all that are in good condition (every farmer should have a roller;) but such as are too wet and heavy to plough, and have lain in grass a long time, and are hide bound, and produce but little pure grass, put on such a light coat of fine manure, spread it well, harrow it thoroughly, sow on some grass seed, and roll it down, and in ordinrry seasons the product will be more than double and much better quality. I have a meadow which has been mowed more than thirty years in succession, under such treatment for the last twelve years, once in three years, and the product has been ample. It is best to put on the manure late in the fall, yet if done early in the spring it will answer. This process I recommend only for such lands as cannot be conveniently under drained, and be subject to the proper routine of crops.

Next manure, if you have it, the lands you intend for peas, barley, oats, and spring wheat, as the soil and season will require and admit, and prepare all in the best possible manner. Plough and harrow effectually, and if possible follow with the roller—sow your seed, harrow again both ways, and finish by rolling it down. All the lands should be thoroughly subdued and made fine, and the grain, if well sowed, will all come up and stand even. Never sow on the furrow; it takes one-fourth more seed which never comes up. Therefore the surface before and after sowing should be as smooth as may be, especially when the surface is not wet. I see too much slovenly, uneven sowing. Few farmers know how, or if they do, take no pains to sow as it should be. Men of judgment and thinking can learn if they will attend to it; the process is easy and simple, but the dumb, unthinking, had better get some one who understands it to do it for him. Is your garden kept along in accordance with the season and condition of soil and weather? Much depends on the garden; it is essential among the items of every farmer's good living.

The planting lands for corn, potatoes and other roots, will now claim your attention. Is your manure hauled on the land, and is some of it ploughed? I would if possible haul the manure, spread and turn it under at once; but that cannot always be done. All have not team and strength, and it would not be safe to delay hauling the manure until about the time the ploughing should be done, so as to move both together, as planting must very soon follow ploughing? Corn, potatoes, as well as some other roots, should be planted by the 10th or 12th of May. Look well to this important crisis, or you will be hurried and the work badly done, or done too late. One week in May for corn is worth three in the fall. I hope and trust you are fairly up with your business. If not you will hardly get up with it, for the time is so short, and calls so constant and pressing until after harvest, that few ever gain the time lost at this crisis. May is an important month, and much depends on the manner it is improved, and by the first of that month I will state how I shall manage in the preparation of the land, planting and tillage, of the several crops mentioned above, with such remarks as my experience has induced me to suppose will be in some degree useful to some of my too easy good natured friends and fellow farmers.

Jno. Sanford.

Marcellus, April 1, 1839.

THE OX—Query.

Mr. Tucker—I was reading, a few days since, in the Family Magazine, the history of the "Ox," and was not a little surprised to learn that, "the horns fall off at three years, and are replaced by other horns." I should be gratified if you or some of your correspondents would communicate through the Farmer an explanation af the following extract: Cultor.

"The horns fall off at three years, and are replaced by other horns, which, like the second teeth fall no more; only those of the ox and the cow, grow larger and longer than those of the bull; the growth of these second horns is not uniform. The first year, that is to say, the fourth year of the age of the ox, two little pointed horns sprout, which are even, and terminate at the head by a kind of knob; the following year this knob grows from the head, pushed out by a cylinder of horn, which forms and terminates also by another knob, and so on; for as long as the animal lives, the horns grow; these knobs become annular knots which are easily to be distinguished in the horns, and by which also the age may be easily known, by reckoning three years for the first knob next the point of the horn, and one year more for each of the intervals between the other knobs."

Preserving Potatoes.

There are but few vegetables cultivated which are considered of more importance than the potatoe, and there are but very few which contribute more toward the support of the human family. Whether cultivated for the table, or for feeding stock, every thing appertaining to their cultivation, or to the manner of keeping them after they are gathered, becomes interesting not only to agriculturists, but to every member of society.

From their general use, as an article of food, their quality claims the highest consideration. First, the selection of the best varieties should be attended to, and next in importance is how to preserve them through the year so that the table may be supplied with them at all times in the best possible condition.

From the month of July till November, they are more commonly used immediately after being taken from the ground, and in the latter month are considered in their greatest perfection. To keep them through the winter, spring, and forepart of summer, as nearly as may be to their condition when first taken from the ground, is desirable. To accomplish this through the winter is not very difficult, as it only requires that they should be buried in sand, in a dark, temperate cellar. Light is found to injure potatoes when exposed to it for any length of time, materially, and too much heat causes them to vegetate. The season which requires most pains, in order to supply the table with those of a good quality, is from May till July.

Many farmers and gardeners, are at considerable expense and trouble, to procure and cultivate early varieties, but very few of them, which ripen previous to July, are considered equal to those of good varieties, which were raised the preceding year, provided they have been carefully kept. Two things should be considered important in keeping potatoes for summer use, to prevent vegetation, and keep them from the light.

The latter of these is often entirely neglected, and we see potatoes stored for summer use, in some dry loft, without the least covering to exclude the light. To prevent their vegetating, various methods are resorted to, but more commonly simply breaking off the sprouts, once or twice, as they begin to grow, is all that is done. Some recommend scalding them sufficiently to kill the buds, but this I have never tried, others cutting out the buds with some sharp instrument; this I know to be a good practice; but the following from the Annals of the Agricultural Society of France, strikes me as being at least worth trying. "Potatoes at the depth of one foot in the ground, produce shoots near the end of spring; at the depth of two feet, they appear in the middle of summer; at the depth of three feet, they are very short and never come to the surface; and between three and five feet, they cease to vegetate. In consequence of observing these effects, several parcels of potatoes were buried in a garden at the depth of three feet and a half, and were not removed till after one and two years.—They were then found without any appearance of germination, and possessing their original firmness, freshness, goodness, and taste."

Thus it appears that a certain degree of heat is necessary to cause potatoes to vegetate, and that the earth, at three feet below the surface, continues below that degree. I should like hereafter to hear from those who may think fit to try the experiment.

Would not the desired effect be produced by storing potatoes in an ice house, where the temperature was as low as it would be in the earth at five feet from the surface? N.

INQUIRIES.

Mr. Tucker—I have taken your paper, the Monthly Farmer, for the year past, and have not only been highly interested, but much benefitted by it; and as it is the leading characteristic of the Journal to convey useful information to those, who, like myself, cultivate the earth for a living, I wish to make a few inquiries relative to the management of my farm; for, while I am young in the business, I would gladly avail myself of the wisdom and experience of those of riper years.

In the January No. of the present volume, a correspondent of yours, from Richmond, Mass., recommends the use of plaster in the hill for potatoes in preference to barn-yard manure. I wish to be informed through the columns of the Farmer, what quantity should be put in a hill to succeed best, and on what kind of soil it is the most beneficial, and whether it would be useful to all soils.

I have a piece of ground which I intend to sow to oats, which I wish to enrich, but have not manure to do it. I wish to know if it would be good policy to sow clover when I sow my oats in order to plough it in, in the fall, and if so, how much seed should be put on an acre.

I also wish to know what quantity of lime should be applied to an acre of orcharding, and in what manner applied.

—

Culture of Carrots and Turneps.

While I am writing I will give you the result of my root crop last year. When I began to read the Farmer, I set myself about the cultivation of carrots and ruta baga. The land had been under tillage four years.—The year previous was planted to corn, manured in the hill; also a light coat spread on. Last spring I spread on green manure, from the stable windows, sufficient to cover the ground, ploughed it in, harrowed and rolled the ground until I had made it as fine as possible; then, where I sowed carrots, raked it perfectly smooth as I would a garden bed. I then tacked three boards together in the form of a hand-sled, one foot apart; with this I marked out my rows; then sowed my seed, as I would onion seed, about [illegible] in the row, weeded them twice; and on harvesting them, I had 117 bushels from 20 square rods of ground, which would be at the rate of 936 bushels to the acre. On the 20 rods, I used 3 oz. seed.

For my turneps I turned the back of two furrows together, which laid it in ridges about 30 inches apart; then with a hoe dragged lengthwise of the furrows, flattened the top of the ridge so as to prevent the seed rolling off sideways. For a drill-barrow I used a quart cup with a hole in the bottom, sufficient to let the seed pass as freely as was necessary; to this cup I fastened a handle so that I could walk between the rows, and with a slight motion of the hand over the ridges, a man may sow the seed as fast as he can walk along. Then I took a rake, and with the head a man may cover the seed as fast as he can walk. My turneps I hoed twice, and on harvesting I had 188 bushels from 33 rods of ground, which would be 911 bushels to the acre. Such is the beginning of my raising roots. I intend this year to plant double. Being willing to impart all the information in my power to my brother farmers, as well as to receive it, I submit this short sketch, imperfect as it is, to your disposal, if you think it worthy of notice, if not consign it to oblivion.

If you or any of your correspondents can give the desired information on one or all the questions proposed, you will much oblige your humble servant.

William W. Rugg.

Londonderry, Vt., March 30th, 1839.

BADEN CORN.

Mr. Tucker—I see in your paper of the 23d February, a puff in favor of what is now called the Baden corn. I saw it growing last season in Ohio, but could not discover any thing about it deserving such particular attention. It was a short eared corn of the gourd seed kind, or what is usually denominated *dent* corn in Ohio, but it did not ripen sufficiently early in the north part of the state to encourage planting it. I saw but few stalks with more than two ears on a stalk. I think the venders of it laid the land of its production too near home; they should have brought it from New South Wales, as I think we have not our share of rare plants from that place. I think this corn should be kept south of the 30th degree of north latitude, where it may be a good variety.

Ohio Farmer.

Mr. Tucker—In vol. 6th, page 290, of the Genesee Farmer, under the head of "Tool's Indian Rare Ripe," the editor states that he has branches grafted for the above apple which have borne fruit, and says that it is nothing more or less than Prince's *Sine qua non*, and asks, can any of our readers oblige us by throwing light on this subject? I answer yes.

In the early settlement of Oneida county, a man by the name of Jeremy Tool, one of the sons of the Emerald Isle, having taken up a lot of land, and commenced improvements, was anxious to plant out some apple trees, and as there was no nursery of apple trees at that time in that neighborhood, he went to Stockbridge, a distance of six miles, where the Stockbridge Indians resided, and where they had many apple trees growing, which place was at that time known as the Stockbridge Orchard, and purchased of the Indians, a young tree as large as he could well carry upon his back; this tree he planted near his house, which in due time produced fruit. Not many years after Mr. Tool visited the writer, and gave him a description of the apple, adding, "*the like was never seen in England nor America.*" His account was such as induced me to visit the tree at the season of the ripening of the fruit, and as Mr. Tool called it his "Indian Rare Ripe," I thought proper to attach his cognomen. I took some scions from it, and inoculated a young tree which I saw bearing, and is the tree from which most of the scions were cut, which were distributed through the western part of the state. So much for the history of this apple. If the editor will examine the description [illegible] page 92, he will find there must must have been changed. In the first place the apple ripens about the same time as the German bough or sweet bough, and is about the same size. As the bough does not ripen so soon as the *sine qua non* by about two weeks, that would seem a sufficient distinction. It is at least one third larger, with a thin delicate skin, much resembling the Holland pippin, being a yellowish white with a moderate blush on the sun side. The growth of the tree is quite unlike that of the *sine qua non*, as is also the color of the bark which would be called a reddish bark. The growth of the tree for beauty is rarely surpassed; it is tolerably upright, with open and well formed branches, is an annual bearer, and the apples when fully ripe often split open, when they fall from the tree. The flavor of the apple is rather brisk, similar to the old *June-eating*, sometimes called "*yellow-harvest.*" I consider it a good early sour apple, and with the bough adds much to the desert.

H. E.

Tree Planting.

Mr. Tucker—He who corrects public taste, has been honored with the appellation of public benefactor. He who plants a tree, certainly confers a benefit on posterity. Tree planting is attended by many advantages. If around dwellings, they purify the atmosphere. In this way we have known unhealthy localities rendered perfectly salubrious. The benefit of groves around villages, factories, and indeed all places where men meet in mass cannot be too highly appreciated. Along highways they are also beneficial as inducing pure breezes in summer, and in breaking off the winds of winter, as well as in screening the traveler and his beast from the scorching sunbeams. They have other subjects of utility than those of physical health and comfort,—they strike the eye with sensations of pleasure and gladden the heart by their forms of variety and beauty. What peculiar satisfaction is felt by those who look on the trees which their own hands have planted? To the young, the employment must be peculiarly agreeable, and in after life, the pleasure of looking upon these productions of nature, which have been the subjects of their nurturing care in the period of their youthful conviviality, which have "grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength," must not only be very great, but such an one as the vascillating circumstances of the world cannot sweep away. To young men, then, we would say, commence in earnest this spring to set out trees. If old age in due time shall creep on you, unawares, they will be pleasing reminiscences of departed sunny hours which passed away, ere care had marked your brow with its haggard furrows. To age we would say, plant a tree; by so doing you will confer a lasting benefit to posterity, and erect a monument, deserving of all praise to your memory, which may flourish for centuries in a green old age, when you have passed away. To *all* we would say *plant trees*, not only for the kind emotions which they will awaken in your own bosoms; not only for the benefit of those who are to come after you, but to kindle an interest in rural improvements, not only among your neighbors and friends, but throughout the republic and the world.

As an experiment, for those who are not enthusiastic in this pursuit, let us suggest, that some member of every family, whom this shall reach, plant out this spring, around the dwelling, or by the wayside, as many trees as there are members in their family. Would all do this, what a commencement of tree culture the present season would exhibit. Let it be continued, but for a few short years and *all* our highways would be fine avenues, and our newly formed groves would rival the groves of the ancients. Yours truly. W. B****.

Mount Osceola, March 11, 1839.

[* The scions were received from "H. E."]

From the Cultivator.

ROOT CULTURE---BEETS,

Of whatever variety, whether for sugar or for cattle, require the same soil and the same culture. The mangel has been occasionally, and the sugar beet recently been grown for this purpose.

Beets, like all tap-rooted plants, require a deep soil, as it seldom happens that the roots enlarge much in the subsoil, or below where the earth is moved by the plough or spade. Moist loams, either of sand or clay, suit them best; though they grow on all soils not wet or very stiff, provided they are made rich and mellow. The mangel wurtzel will do better on poor lands than the other sorts.

The deeper the ground is ploughed, the more thoroughly it is pulverized, and the more intimately the manure is incorporated with the earthly matters, the better prospect of a crop. Pulverization is particularly necessary to the germination of the seed. The harrow should therefore be efficiently used before the seed is deposited in the soil.

The manner of planting the beet, of whatever kind, is in drills, which may be done either by the drill barrow, or from the hand. Mangel wurtzel should be in rows twenty-seven to thirty inches apart, and the plants, when out of the reach of insects, thinned to twelve or fifteen inches in the row, as the object is to obtain large size. The table and sugar beet may be grown in rows from twelve to twenty-four inches apart, and may be left to grow at six to ten inches in the rows—the object being not great size, but good quality—and it being found that the quality of medium or small sized roots, is better both in regard to flavor and saccharine matter, than that of very large roots. Some prefer soaking the seed, and some even sprouting it, before it is sown; as it is husky, and in case of dry weather, frequently does not germinate. But if the seed is put into fresh ploughed ground, planted early in the season, and a roller passed over the surface after it is covered, or the ground pressed with the hoe or foot, the seed seldom fails to grow. The seed should be covered three-fourths to an inch deep; and as the young plants are liable to be destroyed by the grub, and even turnep fly, it is advisable to sow thick, say from three to four pounds of seed to the acre.

In the after culture the objects are to keep the crop

clean, and the soil mellow. The first dressing may be light, with a cultivator, where the breadth between the rows will admit; but when the plants are well established, the cultivator, or small plough, should be run deeper, and this operation may afterwards be repeated to advantage. The crop should be harvested as soon as it has ceased growing, which is known by the under leaves turning yellow; as, if left in the ground longer, the roots deteriorate in value.

Mangel wurtzel is the German name; mangel a *beet;* —wurtzel, a *root*. Their culture was introduced into England, from Germany, about 1820, and more recently they have attracted considerable attention in this country. In 1830, the Doncaster Agricultural Association, an institution which has rendered vast service to the farming interest, sent abroad a circular, among the best English farmers, with a view of collecting all the information upon the culture and use of this vegetable, which was likely to be useful. Nineteen answers were received, from large growers of the root, and the society published, in a condensed form, their purport. The report states, that

"The answers are from every description of soil, the greatest number (nine) from sand, not, it appears, because that kind of soil is most favorable to it, but because on sands, fallow crops, of all sorts, are more generally grown than any other; six are from peat, four from clay, four from chalk or lime-stone.

"The method of sowing appears to be drilling or dibbling on ridges, from twenty-seven to thirty inches apart, and afterwards singling out the plants in the rows, at about sixteen or eighteen inches from each other; the period of sowing, any time between the middle of April and end of May; on cold soils earlier than on warm.

"The tops and leaves should be ploughed into the land immediately.* In comparing the quantity of manure used for Swedish turneps and mangel wurtzel, it appears from the answers of those farmers who have tried mangel wurtzel longest, that both require nearly an equal quantity, ten or twelve two horse cart loads per acre.—With respect to the comparative product of the two crops, it appears to be in favor of mangel wurtzel in the proportion of about one-fifth. The greatest weight obtained is by Mr. Simpson, of Babworth—54 tons. Of our correspondents, ten decidedly prefer mangel wurtzel, two give a partial preference to Swedes, and the rest have not expressed an opinion.

"The feeding properties of mangel wurtzel and Swedes are an important part of our investigation. Lord Althorp alone has tried their comparative merits; and he gives them a decided preference over the Swede. In this opinion his lordship is supported by Mr. Kelk; but seven of our correspondents are of the opinion that the Swedish turneps will feed quicker. Five of our correspondents say it is beneficial to give mangel wurtzel are these—

It is more sure to plant, being very little liable to the fly or grub.
It will produce more weight.
It is off the land earlier.
It is useful as a change of fallow crop when the land is tired of turneps.
It will grow on land where turneps cannot be raised.
It is better spring food.

"On the other hand, in favor of the Swedish turneps it may be said—

That the weeding and singling out are less expensive.
There is more time for fallowing in the spring.
The succeeding crop is better than after mangel wurtzel.
Perhaps cattle feed best on Swedish turneps when they are fed alone."

Mangel wurtzel is relished by every description of stock; though in feeding it to neat cattle, it is recommended to commence with small feeds, and when it produces bad effects, to change the animal's food for a few days. Charles Poppy, an enthusiast in this culture, and whose pamphlet is before us, particularizes twenty-six uses to which this root may be profitably applied.

The British farmers speak highly of this root as a food for young calves. It is cut small and fed to them after they are a fortnight old, with wonderful benefit.

The value of this crop is certainly great in the economy of the farm. Estimating the product at twenty tons an acre, it will give 746 bushels of sixty pounds each; which, at the rate of two bushels a day, would keep a cow, with the addition of a little straw or chaff, 373 days, or somewhat more than a year. Two tons of hay, the average product of an acre, would keep the same animal, allowing a quarter of a hundred per diem, but 160 days, or about one-third of the time that the wurtzel from an acre would keep her—and the animal would be better, in flesh and milk, on the roots, than she would be kept on the hay.

In storing and keeping the mangel wurtzel in winter, the same precautions must be taken, and the same means must be adopted, as are required for securing potatoes and ruta baga. If deposited in pits, these should be narrow, and ventilating holes made in the crown of the pits. They are more liable to be injured by frosts than the ruta baga.

* After the roots are harvested.

THE CARROT.

Col. Meacham has anticipated us in giving the culture and profits of this root, in his communication published in our last. Nevertheless we will throw all the new light upon the subject which our experience and our reading afford.

The soil best adapted to the growth of the carrot is a deep sand loam. The preparation of the ground consists in ploughing to the depth of a foot, the application of rotten manure, to be well incorporated with the soil—except long manure has been applied to the previous crop—and complete pulverization. Ploughing the fall previous for the crop is recommended.

The kind of carrot best adapted to field culture is the long red. The seed should be of the preceding year's growth. The mode of culture is best in drills, though in Suffolk, England, sowing broadcast is preferred. We have modern drill-barrows adapted to the sowing of this seed, though the sowing it by hand is not a tedious process—as a man may go ahead in sowing in this way as fast as another drives a barrow. The difference consists in making the drill with the hoe, and covering the seed. As the seed is of peculiar lightness, it is apt not to vegetate well if the surface is light; and the practice has obtained, with large growers, of preparing it before hand, by mixing five pounds of seed with a bushel of sand or fine mould, a week or two before hand, and of moistening and turning the mass frequently; by this means not only do all the seeds grow, but the plants come up quickly, and get the start of weeds. Two pounds of seed is enough for an acre when sown in drills, though five pounds are often sown on an acre broadcast. Von Thaer uses poudrette, instead of mould, in the preparation of his seed. The drills should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches.—The seed should be sown early in or by the middle of May.

The after culture of carrots consists in keeping them free from weeds, and the surface of the soil open; and as the rows are too near to admit of the plough or cultivator, the hand hoe must be depended on.

The best mode of harvesting the crop is that adopted by Col. Meacham—turning the earth from the row with the plough, and then drawing them [illegible]

The ordinary yield of the carrots is less than that of ruta baga or mangel wurtzel—the average may be stated at 400 to 500 bushels the acre, though the product has exceeded 1000. They are so hardy, that in the south of England they are permitted to stand out in the winter; but with us they should be gathered and secured like other roots, in October.

The carrot is eaten by all sorts of farm stock, but is particularly useful for horses and milch cows, serving as a substitute for grain with the former, and increasing and improving milk when fed to the latter. Mr. Burrows, one of the greatest growers of this root, has fed ten cart horses with them, during the winter months, and up to June, with hay, and without the addition of grain. Such does he consider their economy in horse feeding, that he states, as demonstrated by his experience, that with the assistance of lucerne for soiling in summer, a workhorse may be kept the entire year round upon the produce of only one acre of land. Mr. Burrows feeds seventy pounds a day to a horse, cut or whole, and mixed with chopped hay—reducing the quantity somewhat in the short days of winter, and increasing it a little in the spring months. Other growers feed only forty or fifty pounds a day. An acre of carrots, yielding 600 bushels, fed fifty-six pounds a day, would therefore be equivalent to 300 bushels of oats, fed half a bushel a day, to a working horse.

To save seed, save select roots, and keep them in sand in the cellar till spring, plant them out early, and the seed will be ripe in August. Preserve it on the seed stalks till wanted.

THE PARSNEP,

Is generally believed to be more nutritive than any of the roots we have treated of; the product to be greater than that of the carrot or potatoe, with the advantage over them both, that the parsnep is not injured by frosts. Yet its culture as a field crop has hitherto been very limited.

The parsnep may be grown on stiffer lands than the other roots we have named, provided it has a rich deep tilth. It requires the same treatment as the carrot, though we would prefer intervals of eighteen inches between the rows, as in good soil the tops grow large.—The Jersey variety is preferred, on account of small growth of top. Sow early, at the rate of four or five pounds of seed to the acre, and keep the crop free from weeds.

Great Product of Corn.

We publish with much pleasure, the following account of a remarkable produce of corn in Upper Canada,—remarkable and extraordinary it would be for any latitude or location. The authority is undoubted. We invite particular attention of the farmers to the opinion expressed, that corn may be forwarded three weeks by frequent hoeings. We believe for general utility, there never was a more valuable plant came out of the earth, than Indian corn; and we have been always anxious that its cultivation should be rendered as perfect as possible. We are yet far from having reached that point. We have now for two or three years been urging upon our friends the matter of hoeing their corn very frequently, until the ear is perfectly formed, and keeping the ground, by ploughing and cultivating one way, always loose and fresh. We hope some one will at least make the experiment upon a small scale, and for reasons which we have not time or room at this moment to give, we have no doubt that it would be attended with the best effects. We have heard that in some parts of the West, forty acres or more of corn are allotted to the care of one man; and as soon as it comes up, he is sent into it with his horse and kept there daily until the ears are perfectly formed: and this with the greatest advantage. We much wish that the experiment of such cultivation might be tried; which may as well be done on one quarter of an acre, as on forty acres. We have the strongest faith in its success.

H. C.

Montreal, Dec. 20, 1838.

Sir,—Yours relating to corn is duly received:—My corn field is 292 by 222 feet, soil gravelly, slightly tinctured with clay, dry; old land; this is the seventh crop in succession. Manured each year; the last spring we split the hills, and gathered the roots, and burnt them of the previous year, then put on a good coat of manure, ploughed it in, harrowed and opened the drills with a light plough, 2½ feet apart.

On the 19th of May, put 1½ bushels of seed in a tub, poured hot water on until it became too hot to stir with the hand. I let it steep about two hours, and then stirred in as much plaster as would adhere to the kernels, and planted the same day, in hills 16 to 18 inches apart, five to seven kernels in a hill. On the 5th of June, the corn was fairly out of the ground. On the 11th, passed a small plough between the rows lightly, turning the little mould that we raised to the middle, and took every stalk should stand upright, care also being taken to move the whole surface of the ground.

We harrowed and hoed it, the week following, and again the week after that. I would here observe, that corn can be brought to maturity (I believe) two or three weeks earlier, by frequent hoeing, than by the old way of hoeing twice. I do not make light hills, but lightly displace the earth near the corn, and supply its place with earth from the middle of the rows, leaving the surface nearly flat. The harrow that I use, is triangular; the sides about three feet long, with five teeth or pins, 5-8 of an inch square, iron, and a scraper or hoe, 15 inches long, extending across the heel of the harrow, 1 3-4 inch wide, drawn to an edge, turned up at each end, long enough to cut the same depth as the pins: to steady and give it weight, I put a small plough upon it making it harrow and cut earth two or three inches deep; the hoe acting the same as a Dutch weeding hoe, but by slightly hilling, you obtain the full benefit of the sun and air to the roots.

On the 1st day of September, we cut up at the roots, a quantity for seed; and on the 6th the remainder of the field, and set it up in stacks to dry or ripen. We husked it out the last week of September, and found we had four hundred and ten bushels of ears of good sound corn, and thirty bushels of small ears and soft corn, nearly all of which was dry enough to grind, making 440 bushels of ears, exclusive of the quantity gathered for seed, the half of which I sent you in cask Number 1.

I have disposed of the product as follows:

Shelled 78 bushels, of which 48 bushels meal, and 30 in corn equal to 156 bushels,	}	421 bushels.
50 bushels sedt you,		
100 bushels sold for seed,		
85 bushels on hand,		
30 bushels fed to pigs,		

We attempted to take off the suckers, but found that we broke down so much corn, that we let them take their chance with the rest.

Note.—The gentleman who has been kind enough to hand us the above communication states, that though he put from five to seven kernels in a hill, yet where they

came up well, they were selected and thinned out so as to leave only three remaining, which were deemed sufficient, considering that the rows were only two and a half feet apart; and the hills only 18 inches. The crop fell a little short of 150 bushels to the acre.

A quantity of this corn has been received, and is for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and N. E Farmer Office, No. 53 North Market Street. Coming so far from the north, it must be a highly valuable acquisition. —*New England Farmer.*

Culture of Carrots.

To the Members of the Cheshire County Agricultural Association.—I have neglected too long, perhaps, to furnish to the Association my report on Carrots, agreeably to the assignment of the committee.

In the fall of 1835 I broke up a patch of ground, three rods by four, which had ceased to bear much grass. It was hill land, of a deep, loamy soil, not much inclined to clay or sand. In 1836 I planted it with potatoes, manured in the hill, and had a middling crop. In 1837 it was well enriched with barn-yard dung, and some manure, carted from the ground on which a hog pen had stood a number of years, and planted with ruta baga, and produced nearly 100 bushels, as estimated by the cartload. In 1838 it was sown with carrots, without the application of any manure. The method of culture was as follows:

On the last of April, the land was ploughed deep, or trench ploughed; then made as smooth as possible by the common harrow. The seed was then sown, broadcast, as hay-seed is sown, and the ground harrowed.—As soon as it became necessary, the ground was prepared for weeding, by dividing it into spaces or parallelograms about four feet wide and three rods long, extending across the piece. These spaces were formed by hoeing narrow alleys between them, cutting up both weeds and plants. The weeding was performed once thoroughly, and twice more slightly. The produce was 60 bushels, being after the rate of 800 bushels per acre. The weight of a bushel of carrots will not exceed 50 lbs.

I have tried other methods of raising this root, but the above succeeds best. The process of preparing the ground for weeding, avoids the inconvenience and labor of laying it in ridges or beds, at the time of sowing, which, in a dry season, is injurious to the carrot, and I think to other root crops. The soil best adapted to the culture of the carrot is a light sandy loam; but this experiment shows that they will grow in other soils, and will succeed well after the turnep.

It may not be amiss in this place to say something respecting the quality and use of the carrot. I have never subjected it to any chemical process, but have no hesitation in saying that it exceeds all other roots, in the amount of nutritive matter, contained in the same weight. They are a good esculent for table use, and make a good family pie. The expressed juice of the carrot, when pulverized, is sometimes mixed with white or winter butter, to increase the beauty of its color, and, it is said, rather enhances than diminishes its flavor. It is excellent for feeding to milch cows and other cattle, and more especially to sheep during the winter.

I never knew that its utility for fattening cattle was doubted, till I saw a late article to that effect extracted from the Monthly Visitor. I am credibly informed, by a person acquainted with the circumstances, that an enterprising farmer, in the easterly part of Walpole, in this county, has been in the habit for a number of years, of fattening beef, for his own family use, on carrots; preferring this method on account of its facility, and the quality of beef so made, to any other. It is his opinion that a carrot is worth as much for fattening cattle, as an ear of corn of the same size. I should think this opinion might be rather questionable, though I am not prepared to contradict it.

About ten years since, I commenced my first essay at raising carrots. I then raised 20 bushels on four square rods. I intended to have given them to a cow I was fattening, but she refused to eat them—a case which I think rarely occurs. But my cattle had not been accustomed to experimental farming—nor had they read any treatise on root culture. Having a flock of 20 sheep, I gave my carrots to them, being one bushel to a sheep. This experiment succeeded well. The effect of it was a considerable saving of hay; the lambs were strong, and raised with little difficulty, and the sheep produced one-half pound of wool per fleece more than the same sheep did the previous year, being well kept on hay. By this statement some estimate may be formed of the value of a bushel of carrots, when given to sheep. This accidental circumstance has induced me since invariably to appropriate my carrots, with nearly similar results, to the feeding of sheep. James Hale.

Alstead, Feb. 22, 1839. [*Cheshire Far.*

Grease for Wheels and Machinery.

M. D'Arcet, the celebrated French chemist and master of the mint in France, recommends the following composition as the best grease for wheels and machinery, viz:

Eighty parts of grease and twenty parts of plumbago (black lead) reduced to very fine powder, and most intimately mixed together. M. D'Arcet employs this composition with the greatest advantage at the mint, for locks, for fowling pieces, &c. In a journey from Paris to Marsailles, he greased with the above, the wheels of his carriage, and again at Marsailles before his return, and the wheels which appeared very heavy and clumsy, rolled with the greatest ease, to the astonishment of the drivers. A very small quantity suffices. He gave some of it to a person going from Paris to Rome, who on his retnrn gave him back most of it, as so very little was required.

ON PLOUGHING.

The season now approaches when we must begin to think of ploughing. We hope our brother farmers have not all been so much troubled as we have to find a cast iron plough that would do the whole work of cutting and turning the sod without the aid of the foot of a wrestler. This amusement of wrestling is now out of date and the young may not take our meaning—but in ancient times the best wrestler was always selected to hold the plough because he could actively handle his feet to aid the imperfect machinery bearing that appellation.

Now we have grown lazier or wiser, and are desirous of throwing all the hard work on to our hired men or our machines, that we may not become too tired at noon or at night to read our long expected Cultivator.

Ploughs for our plain lands require more length of body than most of our cast iron ploughs possess; and we believe one reason for making them so short was, a fear that long cast iron mould boards, or rather moulders, would be too liable to be broken; but since they are made of better metal than formerly, there is little risk of breaking a long moulder with careful usage.

Our lands that were in corn or potatoes last year will this spring be laid to grass, for we need not, in tolerable plain land, plant more than one year before seeding down with broad cast grain, not choosing to disturb the buried soil. That is wanted at bottom to keep the land light.

Now how many times must we plough to prepare our lands for spring grain and grass seed? Shall we turn under all the corn stalks, the sorrel, the grass, and the weeds that lie on the surface; then by a second, or cross ploughing turn all the matter up again for fear it might rot and turn to manure? This is what we all formerly practiced, but can any one justify the practice?

We must not take the plough to the field in spring till the ground is so dry as not to be made into bricks, yet we wish to begin as soon as it is fit, for the sooner we harrow in our spring grain on suitable land the better. Now we may begin to harrow our ground a day or two sooner than we can begin to plough it. The harrow opens the ground, lets in the air and fits the soil for the plough. Take the harrow then, if you are impatient to begin spring work, level down hills if you made any last year, with this or your cultivator, and then *plough but once*, though you may take as fine a furrow as you please. Bury the stalks, the weeds and all the rubbish underneath, and there let it lie till it becomes manure. It is all wanted below, but none of it above. As a general rule no land should be ploughed twice in the same month. Very rough land must be treated differently. It must be cross-ploughed to take advantage of the stones and the fixed stumps. But it is very absurd, in plane fields, after we have laid the soil right side up, to disturb it again before we take a crop.

No unrotted manures should be used for spring grain. Old and rotten manure, in proper quantity, will do no harm, for it works immediately, brings your grain forward early, and it often ripens before the sultry weather comes on; or it is so far spent before that time it does no injury. Whereas green manure begins to operate at the very time when there is most danger from the rapid growth of the grain—that is in July—and if it is very hot and sultry—such weather as Indian corn delights in—the grain grows so rapidly as to burst the stalk open and let out its juice. They flow down the outside of the stalk and form what we call rust upon it.

In confirmation of this doctrine we understand that this rust does not make its appearance in England. That is a colder climate and grain is much longer in coming to perfection than in our country. Hence also we raise better English grain in cool summers than in warm ones, and few summers yield, at the same time, our greatest crops of corn and of English grain.

Though we much prefer seeding down to grass in September, yet lands planted last year and prepared for spring grain this spring may better be sown with grass seed also in spring. If we delay this till fall and plough in the stubble of the grain, the seed is not sure to vegetate from the want of moisture in the furrow, and we lose our labor and our next summer's crop. If the soil is dry and inclining to sand a few bushels of ashes spread on acre after the grain is up, or before, will often prevent the summer killing of the grass among the grain and will prove beneficial to the whole crop.—*Boston Cultivator.*

BUCKWHEAT.

Every farmer must cultivate some kind of grain, and by the help of the refuse from his dairy must fatten some pork. Present prices would justify his feeding his swine largely on grain, but we cannot expect such prices to continue and must be cautious of founding our calculations on the price current of one month or one year. But pork must be produced and we must endeavor to make it as economical as possible.

We want grain of some kind to mix with our refuse matter earlier in the season than we can harvest our Indian corn. Barley in many places succeeds well and comes in aid of our early vegetables and of our skimmed milk in August and in September. But barley in many places is an uncertain crop; it requires as rich land as wheat and is probably as great an exhauster of the soil. It sometimes gives us an abundant harvest, but we cannot depend upon it.

Buckwheat will grow on almost any dry soil, and although it produces a less quantity than barley, the crop is a sure one; you obtain it without manure. As we never sow this before the middle of June we have a fine opportunity to plough in all the green growth of that season, and this is probably one reason why we can raise buckwheat year after year on the same plat without a diminished crop and without exhausting the soil.

Another reason is, this plant receives more nutriment from the atmosphere than any other grain we have sown. Its leaves are broad and its roots are small in proportion to its top, so that ten crops in succession are often taken with one ploughing a year and without manure. At the time of sowing the wheat—from the 15th to the 30th of June—throw on also to an acre one bushel of winter rye. It will not interfere with the wheat and will give you some feed in autumn, then at the next ploughing in June you have a coat of manure to plough under that has cost you only the price of one bushel of rye, all on the ground and ready spread.

Buckwheat straw should not be burnt on the field as it formerly was. It is quite valuable when cut in season for young cattle and for sheep.—*Ib.*

Mulberry and Silk Business.

It is the duty of every man who wishes well to his country, to aid its growth by his influence and industry. We believe the culture of Silk will ultimately be an important branch of domestic culture, and that it must greatly enhance the wealth of the American people. The business is simple in itself and does not require any of the heavy capital or complicated labor which is bestowed upon the manufacture of broadcloth or cotton. It is a fire-side business, a home industry, exclusively an agricultural production. Trees are to be planted, which in the course of two years will yield food for worms. They are to be hatched out in open barns and sheds in midsummer, when such places are not occupied for other purposes. Six weeks or two months is the usual period for feeding the worms, and this can be done on the farm by feeble old men, women and children. The worms wind their own cocoons, and they are to be laid by for a rainy day or long winter evenings, to be wound in raw silk as convenience requires. The sale is quick at high prices, and the factories are obliged to import raw silk from China, because it is now raised in such limited quantities in New England. But all is not gold that glistens. Because mulberry trees are now selling at exorbitant prices, let it not be supposed these prices will continue longer than midsummer, or that the raising of trees is the great object to be attained. The silk business is the *end*, and the trees are the *means*, through which this must be reached. Silk can not be grown while the trees are so exorbitantly high They must be multiplied until the country is filled with them, and *then* will commence the progress of the silk business. At the west and south and in the middle srates, the subject engrosses public attention, and cocooneries for feeding worms and preparations for raising the raw materials are every where in progress. Comparatively nothing is doing in New England, except croaking and ominous predictions that it will not succeed; enough to curse any undertaking.—*Northampton Cour.*

Improvement on Clayey and Tenacious Soils.

An excellent article on this subject, originally written for one of the European journals, has been lately republished by some of the agricultural periodicals in our own country.

The writer says that clayey soils need only to be properly managed, to become the most permanently fertile and productive of any. The treatment which he recommends, is to mix with the soil such substances, mine-

ral or vegetable, as will separate, loosen and mellow it, and to loosen the subsoil either by the use of the substratum plough, or otherwise, to a sufficient depth to let the surplus water readily pass below the roots of the plants. The proper substances to be applied to the soil, are vegetable matter, as straw, rushes, even small bushes, saw dust, animal manures, sand, and where the soil does not contain lime, this would be advantageously added.

We have recently had ocular demonstration of the practicability of ameliorating stiff clayey soil, in a visit to the garden of Mr. Richard Reeves, near this town. This gentleman has by skillful and judicious management, brought a soil naturally abounding in clay, to a fine, light, rich mould, or loam, in which almost every kind of fruit and vegetable common to this latitude, flourishes with luxuriance. To effect this improvement he has used large quantities of saw dust, (which is here conveniently obtained in almost any quantity,) stable manure, and coal ashes The coal ashes he feels confident is of as much consequence for his land, as any thing he has used, and he thinks operates as a stimulating manure, aside from their mechanical effect in dividing the particles of clay and making the soil more friable. We think Mr. R. has not used much lime. Perhaps it is not necessary on his soil, as it undoubtedly contains considerable carbonate of lime in its composition, derived from the disintegration of the lime rock abounding in the vicinity. But we should think that where saw dust is used in considerable quantity, lime or ashes should also be applied, in order to correct the acidity which this substance, (especially where it is derived from oak wood,) always possesses. It is true, that the ammonia contained in animal manures, may produce a similar effect to the alkali of the lime or ashes, if the manures are used in sufficiently large quantities.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

TO FARMERS!!!

THE subscriber having obtained the exclusive right of making, using, and vending Locklin's Patent Cast Iron Plough,—offers them on favorable terms to the farmers of this county. This plough, after having been thoroughly tested, is conceded to be the best plough in use. It turns a clean and handsome furrow, and draws with at least ONE THIRD less power, than any one now in operation. All of which can be substantiated by TRIAL, and by the very best references. Some of which are subjoined.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Whereas, Nathan Locklin, of the town of Sparta, in the county of Livingston, and state of New York, has made an improved *Cast Iron Plough*, which greatly excels any other Plough before offered to the American public. This plough has been tested by use for two years, by our best Farmers, and on various kinds of land, such as Genesee flats, stubble and straw, clover, wet muck, stoney and oak grub lands; also sward land in all kinds of soil.

It is with confidence, (and this confidence is supported by experience and observation, and the following highly respectable authority,) that he assures the public that there is no plough that can compete with it, for the two following reasons, viz: it will run one-third easier than any other, doing the same work; also, it is stronger, and holds easier, doing the work handsomer, and leaving the land much lighter.

L. A. Ward,	James Abbott,
Samuel P. St John,	Wm. H. Reynale,
W. H. Steele,	Luther Melion,
G. W. Stevens,	Leander B. very,
E. L. Arsent,	S. R. T. Wood,
Elijah Wilcox,	Darius Markham,
E. W. Porter,	J. P. Price,
Gideon Osborn,	Wm. Wells,
James D. McCurdy,	Henry Wagoner,
J. H. Consalus,	Othinal Bagler,
Dyer Kingsley,	Henry Kelsey,
Michael Drusbach,	J. T. Beach,
W. S. Fullerton,	Joseph Bowers,
R. W. Fitch,	W. F. Reese,
Jas. Hutchinson, Agent for James Wadsworth,	P. W. Clark,
	Cyrus Jones,
Frederick Marshall,	Eli Bullock,
Egbert Coleman,	N. E. Austin,

Hermitage, May 4th, 1838.

DEAR SIR:—I consider your Locklin Patent Plough a perfect article. It runs deep and light, and makes a fine large furrow. I think it well worthy the attention of all farmers. Yours, Truly,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Locklin, DEAR SIR.—We hereby certify that we have used the Locklin Patent Plough, for some time and can safely recommend it to the consideration of the Farming Comunity as being the best article of the kind we ever used. It turns a clean handsome furrow, and draws one third easier than any plough within our knowledge.

Judge Rosebrugh,	Groveland.
Ezra Rosebrugh,	Brighton.
Isaac Moore,	do
John Nutt,	Mt. Hope.
John Stanley,	" "
W. H. Scott, Dep. Shff.	Genesco
Gen. D. McNair,	"
Horace Miller,	Mt. Morris.

The subscriber will furnish the above ploughs at wholesale to country merchants.

OLD IRON wanted in exchange for the above ploughs —also Plough Timber and country produce in general.

Manufactured and for sale at the Rochester Eagle Furnace—also at the Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Store of Langworthy & Lee, 41 Exchange st. A. J. LANGWORTHY.

Corner Mill and Furnace sts.—Near the Genesee Falls.

April 5th, 1839. apr1m

Splendid Collection of Fruit Trees.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have just imported, from the celebrated nursery of Rivers, London, FIVE THOUSAND PEACH, PLUM, and CHERRY TREES, of one and two year's growth from the graft, selected varieties of the most choice fruit.—This size of trees has been selected as best adapted for transplanting, not five per cent, having failed of many thousands heretofore imported for our nursery. The fruit will be warranted what it purports to be, and the varieties of choice kinds. At the usual prices.

Also—English and Scotch Elms, European Larch, Scotch firs, (small,) European mountain ash by the hundred, double white and scarlet flowering hawthorns, weeping cypress—Tartarian, Siberian Chinese arbæ vitæ, &c., besides the usual stock of Nursery Plants. Orders transmitted. ap13 3t J. BUELL & Co.

Seed Store Agencies.

GENERAL assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at the following places; and printed Catalogues can be had on application:

Buffalo..W. & G. Bryant.	Nunda..W M. Chipman.
Lockport..S. H. Marks & Co.	Canandaigua..B. F. Clark.
Albion..Rathbone & Clark.	Geneva..J. N. Bogert.
Brockport..Geo Allen,	Waterloo..Abram Deuel.
Batavia..J. V. D. Verplanck.	Auburn..Horace Hills.
Le Roy..Tompkins & Morgan.	Palmyra..Hoyt & May.
Attica..R & N. Wells.	Newark..E B. Doane.
Perry. L. B. Parsons & Son.	Syracuse..T B Fitch & Co.
Geneseo..J. F. & G. W. Wyman.	Utica..J. E. Warner.
Mt. Morris..R. Sleeper.	Oswego..(will be supplied soon.)

All the ordinary kinds of seeds are put up in small papers as usual, and those kinds mostly wanted in larger quantities, are put up in packages by weight. Persons wishing other kinds, or larger quantities, may leave their orders with the agents and the articles will be forwarded.

The character of these seeds is now generally known, and the increased demand for them is their best recommendation. But for the benefit of those agencies that are newly established, I would say, that if these seeds, on fair trial, do not prove superior to those generally hawked through the country, I shall be satisfied that *seven year's experience* has failed to teach me the trade, and will quit the business. M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester, N. Y., April 1st, 1839.

☞ Subscriptions for this paper will be received by all the above named agents of the Rochester Seed Store.

Durham Stock and Seed Wheat.

FOR SALE.—A full blood two years old Durham Bull—Also, Italian Spring Wheat, raised by the subscriber.

Rochester, April 4th, 1839. [ap62t*] WM. PITKIN.

To Farmers,

PRODUCE STORE.—The subscriber has removed his Store from the corner of Exchange and Buffalo sts., to No. 33 Exchange st., near the Canal. Where he will pay cash and the highest prices for Timothy and Flax Seeds, Corn, Oats, White Beans, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hams, &c.

Just received, a superior quality of Large, Medium, and Small Clover Seed, and a quantity of clean Timothy Seed

Farmers are respectfully invited to give him a call before purchasing or disposing of the above articles elsewhere

SIMEON P. ALCOTT,

Rochester, April 4th, 1839. [6t] Agent.

Improved China and Berkshire Pigs.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale the above very superior hogs. They are the very choicest kinds of England and America, and are universally preferred by all who pay the least attention to the improvement of their stock.

The Berkshires are large, easily weighing 400 to 600 lbs., according to keep, at 18 months old, and grown hogs of this breed have been sold the past year in Kentucky from $200 up to $500 per pair. The China are a smaller race and much finer in their points than the Berkshire, and weigh at 18 months 300 to 400 lbs. They are celebrated for the delicacy of their meat, easiness to keep, and aptitude to fatten, and for producing a more rapid improvement in crossing with the common hog than any other breed known.

If called upon, the subscriber will give the most satisfactory reference of the perfect purity in blood of the above animals, and the superiority and care of his breeding, and residing as he does at the great shipping port of the lakes, Western gentlemen, in addressing their orders to him, will make a considerable saving in the charges of feed and transportation.

Prices of Berkshire pigs per pair, 6 to 8 weeks old, caged and shipped,.....$20 00

China do.,.....15 00

When taken at the farm without box, $2 per pair less will be charged. Crosses of the above with each other called the Tuscarora, and in England the Tonkay breed, at 15 to 20 dollars per pair.

Pigs will not be considered as engaged unless the amount of them is remitted at the time of ordering, or reference given. *Address, post paid,* A. B. ALLEN.

Buffalo, March, 1839.—mar 9-m3t w9t

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR SALE—One thousand five hundred genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, with cuttings on them; they are of thrifty vigorous growth, the wood well ripened. They are choice trees.

Also, 10,000 Morus Multicaulis cuttings for sale, if applied for soon.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. for sale as usual. ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe Co., March 7th, 1839. m1tw6t

New Arrangements.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the entire management of the Rochester Seed Store. Having had seven years' experience in the business in this place, he flatters himself that his knowledge of the wants of the community, and his facilities for supplying those wants, will enable him to give the fullest satisfaction, and secure for the establishment a continuance of that public confidence and liberal patronage which it has hitherto received.

He has now on hand a very large assortment of English and American Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of the best kinds and latest growth, and several tons weight additional will be received direct from England on the opening of navigation.

The regular agents for the establishment will be supplied immediately.

Catalogues may be had gratis on application.

Rochester, March 1st, 1839. M. B. BATEHAM.

Holland's Improved Silk Spinner.

THE attention of Silk Manufacturers is invited to the recent invention of an improved Silk Spinner, by Mr. Harrison Holland of this town, for which he has obtained letters patent. It is thought to possess many advantages over any machine now in use for the same purpose By its peculiar construction, it can be moved by hand, steam or water power,—and doubles, twists and spins the silk at one operation. For family use, or persons wishing to manufacture silk in a small way, it is undoubtedly the best invention in use, while it is equally well adapted for factories on the most extensive scale.

A machine in full operation may be seen, or for a more particular description of it reference may be had to a Circular published by the subscribers, which can be obtained by any one upon application either to HARRISON HOLLAND, or STODDARD & LATHROP.

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 27. mar 9-f6t

WM. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Broussa, Canton, and other varieties, deliverable to the purchaser at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worm Eggs, Mulberry seed, &c. The Multicaulis Trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds, can be supplied to any extent, and all articles will be packed so as to support any voyage and be forwagded in the most careful manner.

Flushing, near New York, Feb. 12, 1839. feb 23-10t

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

THE subscriber can furnish 10,000 genuine Morus Multicauli Cuttings if applied to soon. E. H. MIX.

Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y. an26 3m

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.

For Sale.

A SMALL FARM, finely situated, and of uncommon productiveness, near a large village on the Erie Canal, and admirably adapted to the dairy business and marketing. For further particulars, and terms, inquire at this office. Dec. 29—tf

Morus Multicaulis.

A FINE lot for sale; also, a few English Hawthorn of large size, a very desirable lot, by S. MOULSON,

February 27. Front-street.

Monroe Horticultural Garden and Nursery,

GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with trees and plants in different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

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